Setting up of SSIs and Cottage Industries in rural areas

3090. DR. RANBIR SINGH:
SHRI RAM NATH KOVIND:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been requested to set-up Small Scale Industries and Cottage Industries in rural areas so that the rural unemployed people may not migrate to urban areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to take some action on these requests;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (d) No, Sir. Setting up of small scale Industries is primarily the responsibility of the individual entrepreneurs. However, Central and State Governments supplement their efforts by way of providing infrastructural facilities, incentives, financial assistance through various institutions like SIDSI, NABARD, etc. for setting up of small scale and cottage industries in the rural area as well as imparting training to the rural artisans for development of skill in various trades.

In addition, state level Financial Corporations and State Industrial Development Corporations are also facilitating the growth of Small Scale Industries. Impressive performance has been shown by the Small Scale Sector in the country as a whole. Out of 27.24 lakh registered units, 42% are functioning in rural areas accounting for 33% of the total employment. Moreover, the Government has also implemented Rural Employment Generation Programme in Khadi and Village Industries Sector through KVIC. The Government is also implementing Schemes like the Prime Minister's Rozgar yojana for the educated unemployed youth, Special Employment Programme and Intensive Development of Rural Industries for generation of self-employment in rural areas so that rural unemployed youths may not migrate to urban areas.

(e) In view of above, question does not arise.

Lack of marketing and advertisement facilities

3091. MISS SAROJ KHAPARADE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that lack of marketing and advertising facilities are the main cause of backwardness of small scale industries in the country particularly in Maharasthra State; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to provide consistent markets and advertisements to SSI sector in the country and particularly in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b) One of the main problems faced by small scale industries in the country including the State of maharashtra is lack of adequate marketing and advertisement facilities. Marketing being an entrepreneurial function in a free market economy, guaranteed market can not be provided by the Government. Nevertheless the marketing support is being extended to Small Scale Industrial units all over the country through various measures such as Reservation of items for exclusive purchase from SSI sector, Single Point Registration Scheme, Sales through marketing outlets by various marketing organisations of Central and State Governments. Industries certified as Small Scale Industries by Central or State Governments who advertise through Akashvani or Doordarshan direct are eligible for a concession of 15 per cent in the prescribed rates.

Car project with foreign Collaboration

3092. PROF. RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Toyota Motors of Japan and Kirloskar group have decided to launch car project in greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, assistance offered or proposed to be offered by the Union and the State Government for setting up this project?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b) Passenger car industry is delicensed and no approval of Government is necessary for setting up a car unit. Government has also not received any foreign collaboration proposal from Toyota Motors Corporation of Japan and Kirloskar Group for setting up a car project in Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh.

Impact of new Exim Policy on SSIs

3093. SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has recently reviewed the impact of New Exim policy on small scale industries;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware that industrial bodies like FICCI have cautioned about likely adverse effect of the Exim policy on small scale sector as the body feels that the policy would encourage antidumping activities by foreign countries on material imported by Indian small scale sector; and

(d) whether Government have received some representations in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (d) While the Department of Small Scale Industries & Agro and Rural Industries is consulted by the Ministry of Commerce in formulation of the Exim policy, it is the primary responsibility of the Commerce Ministry to formulate and implement the Exim Policy which inter-alia includes measures necessary for providing required protection to domestic industry including the small scale industry. The new Exim Policy has been announced only recently and it is too early to review it for making a definite impact assessment on the small scale sector. The new Exim Policy has been discussed at various forms including the round table discussion organised by FICCI on 09th April, 1997. In the background paper prepared by the FICCI for the round table discussions, likely impact of reducing the list of negative items for import by 542 has been analysed. According to FICCI, this is likely to adversely affect all the SSI category units manufacturing these items. FICCI has also suggested measures for strengthening enforcement of anti-dumping laws so that foreign companies including multinationals do not indulge in dumping of their products allowed to be imported under the liberalised Exim Policies.

राज्य सरकारों द्वारा खनन पट्टे

3094. **डा॰ वाई॰ लक्ष्मी प्रसाद:** क्या खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खनन संबंधी पट्टे देने का अधिकार राज्य सरकार को है जबकि पर्यावरण संबंधी अनुमति केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा प्रदान की जाती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इससे टकराव की स्थिति पैदा नहीं होती है;

(ग) क्या इसका निदान ऐसी समन्वय एजेन्सी नहीं है जिसमें केन्द्र तथा राज्य सरकार के सक्षम अधिकारी सदस्य हों;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में क्या प्रयास किए गए हैं;

(ङ) क्या इस संबंध में संगत नियमों में संशोधन अपेक्षित है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

इस्पात तथा खान मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र प्रसाद वैश्य): (क) से (च) खनिज रियायतों की मंजूरी खान और खनिज (विनियमन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 और उसके अधीन बनाये गये नियमों के प्रावधानों के अनुसार नियंत्रित की जाती हैं। खनिज रियायतों की मंजूरी के लिए आवेदन पत्र राज्य सरकारों द्वारा प्राप्त किये जाते हैं। केन्द्र सरकार का अनुमोदन केवल खान और खनिज (विनियमन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 की अनुसूची-I के अधीन आने वाले खनिजों के लिए आवश्यक है। दूसरे और पर्यावरण के बारे में अनुमति पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम 1986 और वन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम 1980 तथा उसके अधीन बनाये गये नियमों के प्रावधानों के अनुसार दी जाती हैं कोई भी खनन पट्टा और पूर्वेक्षण लाइसेंस प्रदान करने से पहले राज्य सरकार को वन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम 1980 और अन्य लागू अधिनियम और नियमों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करना पड़ता है। केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकार द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका का विस्तार पूर्वक वर्णन उक्त अधिनियमों और नियमों में किया गया है।